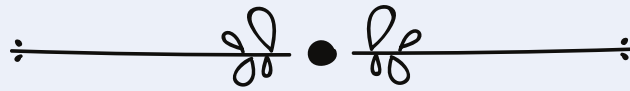


BIOHACK NOTES



ANIMAL KINGDOM

- BASED ON ACTIVE RECALL AND SPACED REPETITION
- TARGET 360/360 IN NEET BIOLOGY & 100/100 IN BOARDS!



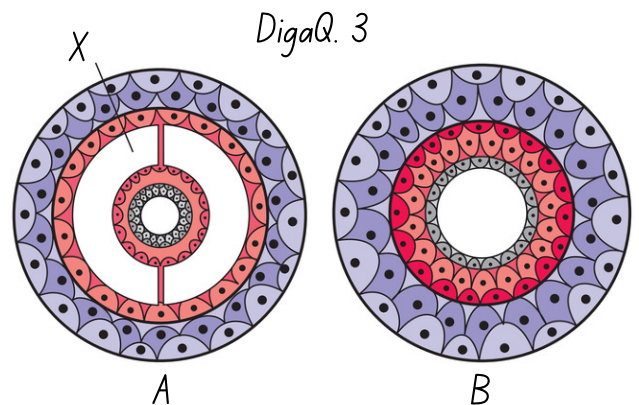
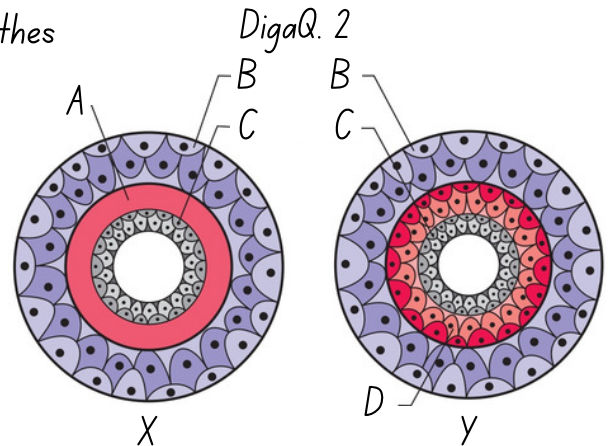
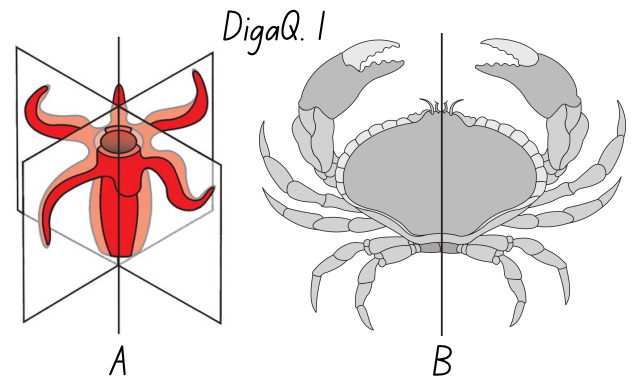
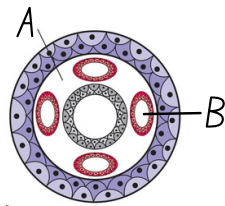
PARTH GOYAL





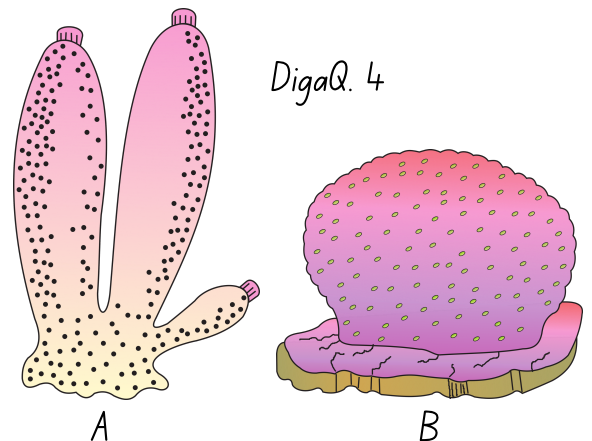
• GENERAL • PORIFERA • COELENTRATA • CTENOPHORA

1. All members of Animalia are multicellular - T/F
2. Cellular level of organization present in _____ and its feature _____
3. Feature of the level of organization in Cnidaria is _____
4. Organ level organization is in _____
5. Level of organization of nematode/round worm/Aschelminthes
6. Platyhelminthes has digestive system True/False
7. Open type circulatory system _____
8. Asymmetry definition imp
9. Define radial symmetry
10. Diploblastic example
11. Mesoglea present in _____
12. Define coelom
13. What is pseudocoelom
- A or B,
and its ex -
14. Coelenterates are acoelomates T/F
15. Notochord is derived from _____
16. Earthworm segmentation _____
17. Notochord is formed dorsally always T/F



• PORIFERA

18. Sponges have a water transport or _____ system
19. Water enter in central cavity in porifera via _____
And moves out via _____
20. Porifera are acoelomates T/F
21. Central cavity of sponges also called _____
22. Digestion is intercellular/intracellular
23. Skeleton made of _____ and _____
24. Wrt. to sex they are _____
25. Sexual reproduction present/absent

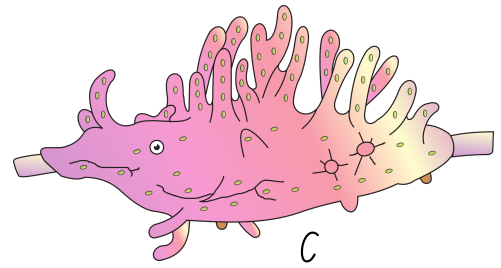


26. Fertilisation is_____ and development is_____

27. Sycon other name_____

28. Spongilla is a _____ habitat sponge.

29. Bath sponge other name _____



DigaQ. 5

• COELENTRATES OR CNIDARIA

30. They are mostly marine/freshwater

31. Cnidaria name is derived from_____

32. Cnidocytes contain stinging capsule called _____

33. Cnidoblasts are present on_____

34. Cnidoblasts are used for _____(3)

35. Mouth is present on _____

36. Digestion is-intracellular/extracellular

37. Some cnidarians ex _____ have a skeleton composed of calcium carbonate

38. Polyp is motile/sessile and cylindrical/umbrella shaped

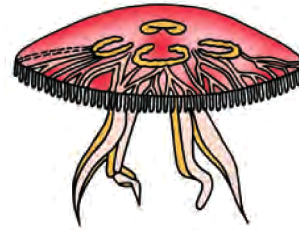
39. Polyp ex (2)

40. Medusa is_____shaped Ex -

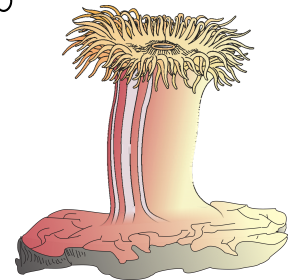
41. _____exhibits alteration of generation(also called _____ (NEET 2015)

42. All examples of coelenterates with common names (5)

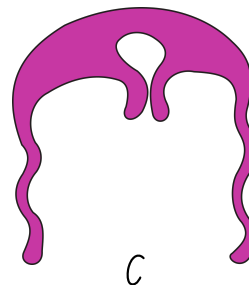
43. Medusae forms polyp_____and polyp form medusae via_____



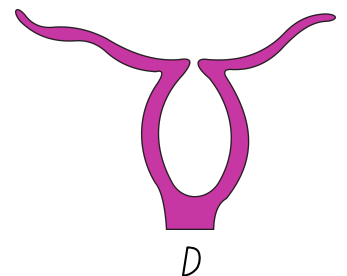
A



B



C



D

DigaQ. 6



DigaQ. 7

• CTENOPHORA

44. Also called_____ and_____

45. Exclusively marine phylum are_____

46. The body of ctenophora have _____no. of external rows of ciliated/flagellated_____

47. Digestion is intracellular/extracellular

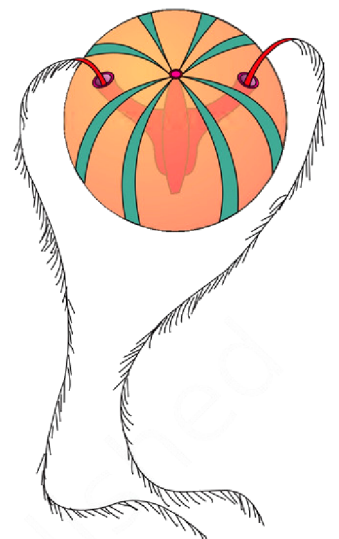
48. Sexes are not separate in ctenophore True/False

49. Reproduction takes place sexually/asexually/both

50. Fertilization is external/internal

51. Write fertilization method of all phylum

52. Ex of ctenophore (2)

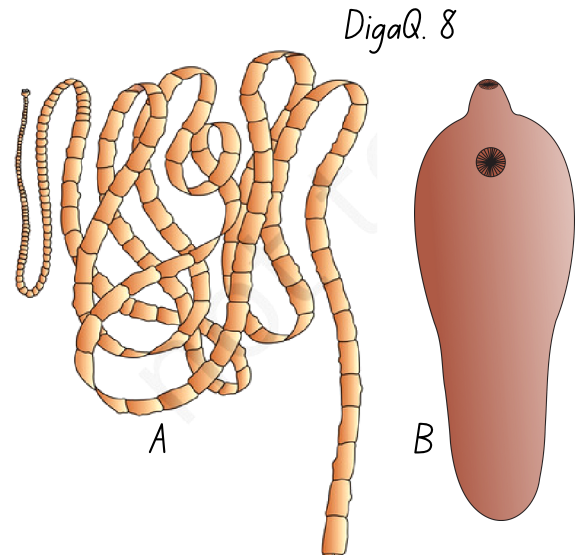




• PLATYHELMINTHES • NEMATODA • ANNELIDA • ARTHROPODA

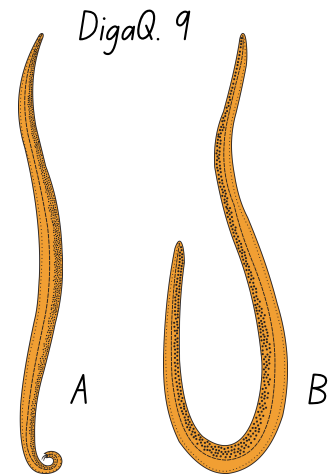
• PLATYHELMINTHES/FLATWORMS

53. Their body is _____
54. _____ And _____ are present in parasitic forms
55. _____ helps in osmoregulation and excretion.
56. sexes are separate True/False
57. *Planaria* possesses _____ (NEET 2019)
58. Ex of platyhelminthes (NEET 2019 ODISHA)



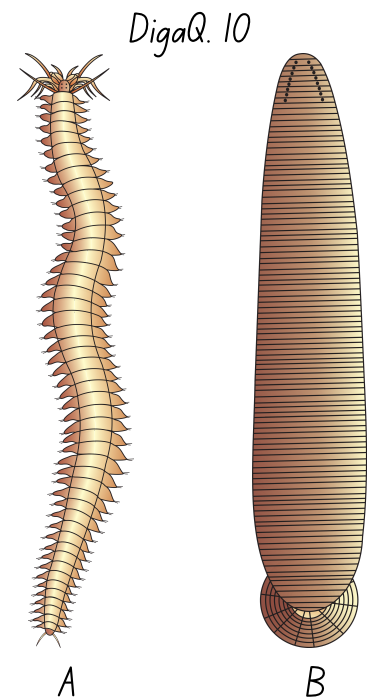
• ASCHELMINTHES/NEMATODA

59. why nematoda is named roundworms?
60. Habitat of roundworms
61. Alimentary canal has well developed _____
62. Female are larger than male T/F (they are dioecious)
63. Examples with common names (3)



• ANNELIDA

64. They are _____ segmented and _____ symmetry
65. Longitudinal and circular muscles are possessed by aschelminthes/annelid
66. *Nereis* habitat
67. *Nereis* posses _____ which help in swimming.
68. *Nereis* is dioecious/monoecious
69. Earthworm and leeches are dioecious/monoecious
70. Closed circulatory system is present in annelids/arthropods
71. _____ helps in osmoregulation and excretion
72. Double dorsal nerve cord True/False



• ARTHROPODA

73. _____ fraction of all named species are arthropods

74. The body of arthropods is covered by _____
and have _____ (NEET 2016)

75. The body consists of (3)

76. Respiratory organs of arthropods are (4)

77. Circulatory system open/closed

78. Sensory organs of arthropods (3)

79. Malpighian tubules function _____

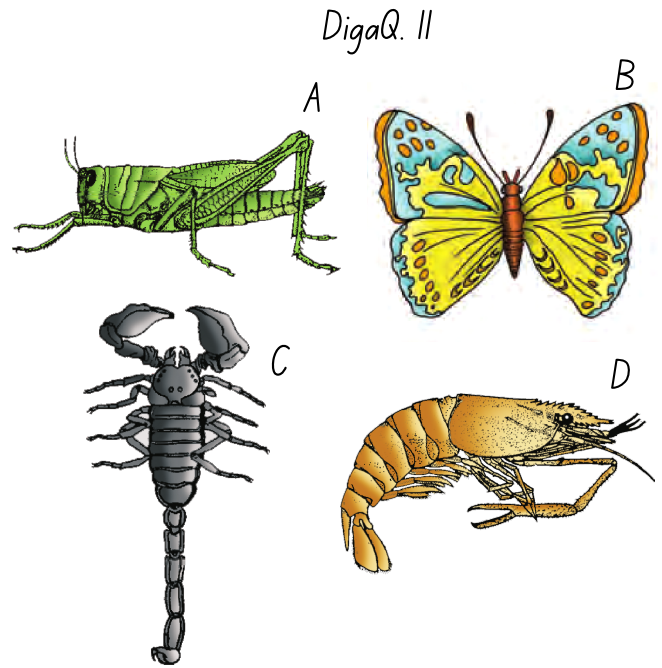
80. Mostly ovo/vivi/ovo-vivi parous

81. Lac insect other name _____

82. Vectors (3)

83. Gregarious pest _____ (NEET 2020).

84. Living fossil _____



• MOLLUSCA • ECHINODERMATA • HEMICHORDATA

• MOLLUSCA

85. They can be terrestrial T/F

86. Body is segmented/unsegmented

87. Body is divided into _____ and _____

88. A soft/hard and _____ layer of skin forms a
_____ over the visceral hump

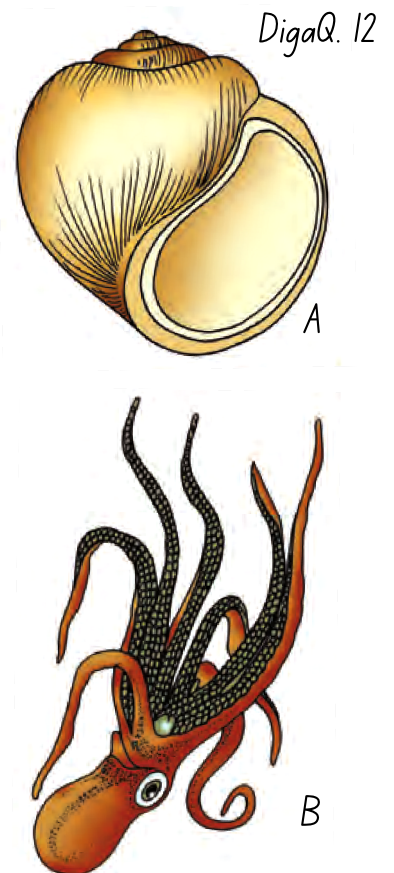
89. The space b/w _____ and _____ is called
the mantle cavity in which feather like _____ are present (NEET 2019)

90. Function of gills (2)

91. Anterior head region has sensory _____

92. The mouth contains a _____ like rasping organ
for feeding called _____

93. Ex with their common names (8) (NEET 2019)



PARTH GOYAL

• ECHINODERMATA

94. They have a endoskeleton/exoskeleton of calcareous_____

95. Echinodermata name means_____

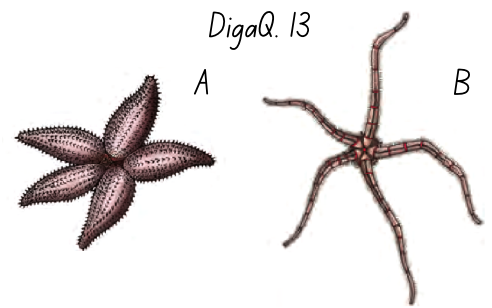
96. Only adult echinoderms are radially symmetrical T/F (NEET 2020)

97. Mouth is on lower (ventral) / upper (dorsal) side ?

98. Most distinctive feature of echinodermata is_____and its function_____ (3)

99. Excretory system is present/absent

100. Ex of echinodermata (5) (NEET 2019)



• HEMICHORDATA

101. Hemichordata have a rudimentary structure in _____region called _____

102. The body is composed of_____, _____ and _____

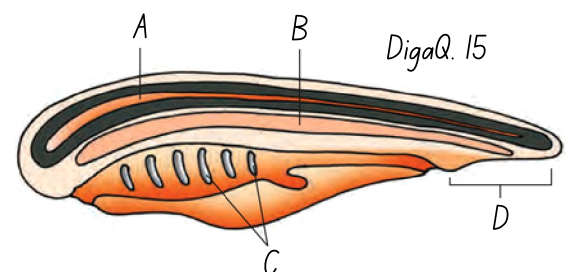
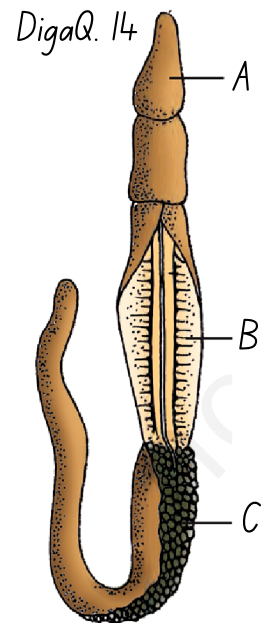
103. Circulatory system is open/closed

104. Excretory organ and respiratory organ of hemichordates

105. Ex of hemichordates

106. All phylum that are oviparous

107. All phylum that show external fertilization



• CHORDATES

108. Chordates are classified by having (5) (NEET 2017)

109. Vertebrates have how many classes?

110. Name the 3 subphylum of chordate (NEET 2020).

111. Protochordates include

112. _____are exclusively marine

113. In Urochordata notochord is present only in_____

114. Ex of urochordates (3)

115. Ex of cephalochordate (1)

116. The notochord of vertebrata is replaced by cartilaginous/bony/both vertebral column

117. Write the division of subphylum vertebrata

DigaQ. 16



PARTH GOYAL

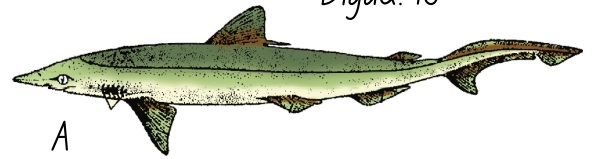
• CYCLOSTOMATA/AGNATHA

118. All living members of the class cyclostomata are ecto/endo parasites on fish
119. Cranium is present in agnatha
120. The body of cyclostomates are devoid of _____ & _____
121. For respiration they have _____
122. Cranium and vertebral column are cartilaginous/bony
123. Larva of cyclostomata undergoes metamorphosis T/F
124. Cyclostomates are marine /freshwater but migrate for spawning to marine/freshwater
125. Cyclostomes die in marine/freshwater
126. Ex of cyclostomes (2) (NEET 2015)

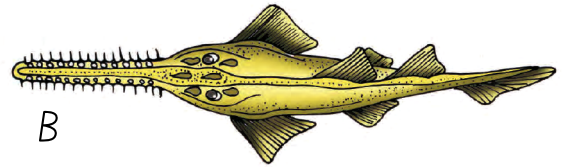
DigaQ. 17



DigaQ. 18



A

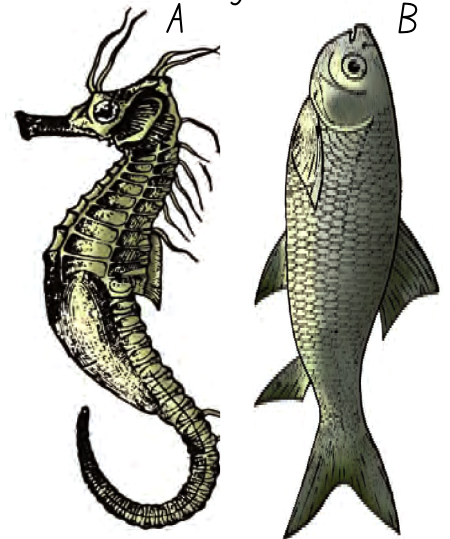


B

• CHONDRICHTHYES

127. Chondrichthyes are marine/freshwater
128. Mouth is located ventrally/terminal
129. Notochord persist through life
130. Operculum present/absent
131. _____ scales are present
132. Teeth are modified _____ which are directed forward/backward
133. Due to absence of _____ they have to swim constantly
134. Electric organs is possessed by _____ (AIPMT 2014)
135. Poison sting is present in _____ (NEET 2020)
136. In males, _____ bear claspers
137. They are vivi/oviparous
138. Ex (4)

DigaQ. 19



A

B

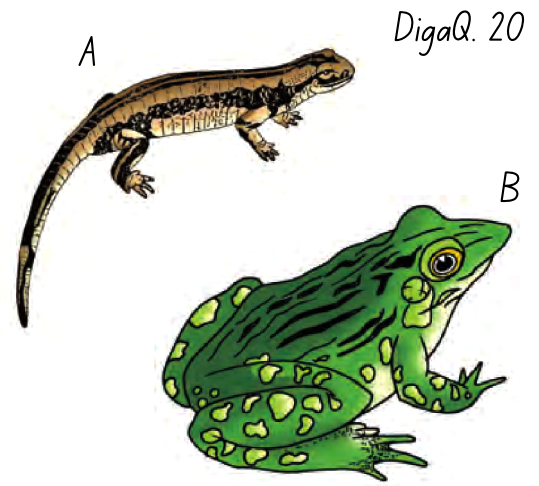
• OSTEICHTHYES

139. Body of both osteichthyes and chondrichthyes is streamlined T/F
140. Both osteichthyes and chondrichthyes are cold blooded (poikilothermous) T/F
141. Mouth is ventral/ terminal
142. They have _____ pairs of gills which are covered by _____ on each side (NEET 2020)
143. Skin have _____/_____ scales
144. Air bladder is present/absent
145. Fertilisation is external/internal
146. Ovi/vivi parous and development direct/indirect
147. Ex (7)



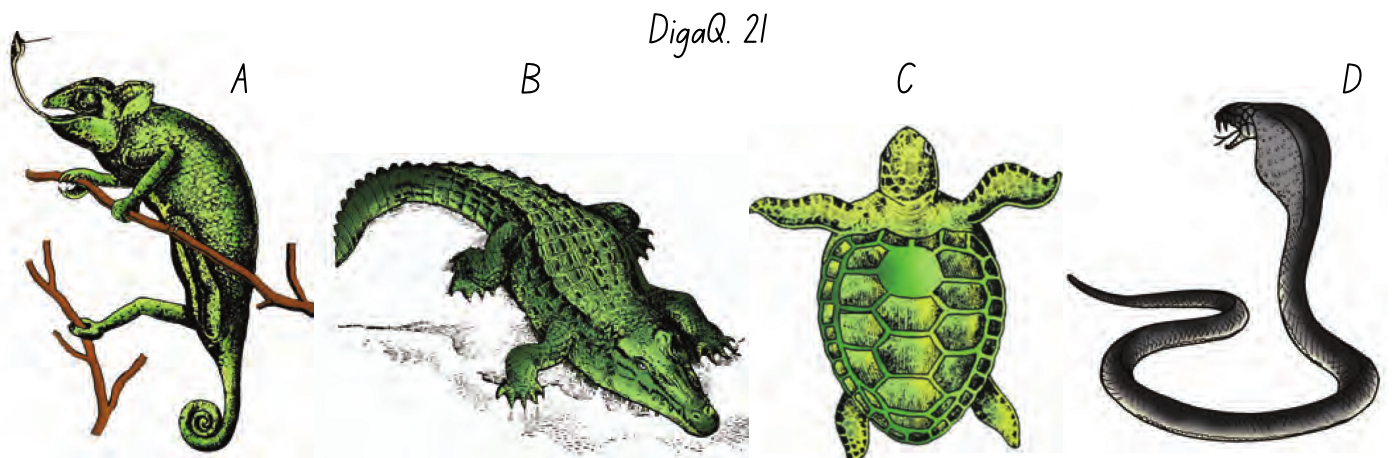
• AMPHIBIA

148. All amphibian have 2 pair of limbs
149. Body is divisible into _____ and _____
150. Amphibian have scales
151. _____, _____, _____ open into
common chamber called cloaca
152. Respiration by (3)
153. Ex (5)
154. _____ represents the ear
155. Heart is _____ chambered and they are cold/warm blooded
156. Fertilisation is external but still oviparous T/F



• REPTILIA

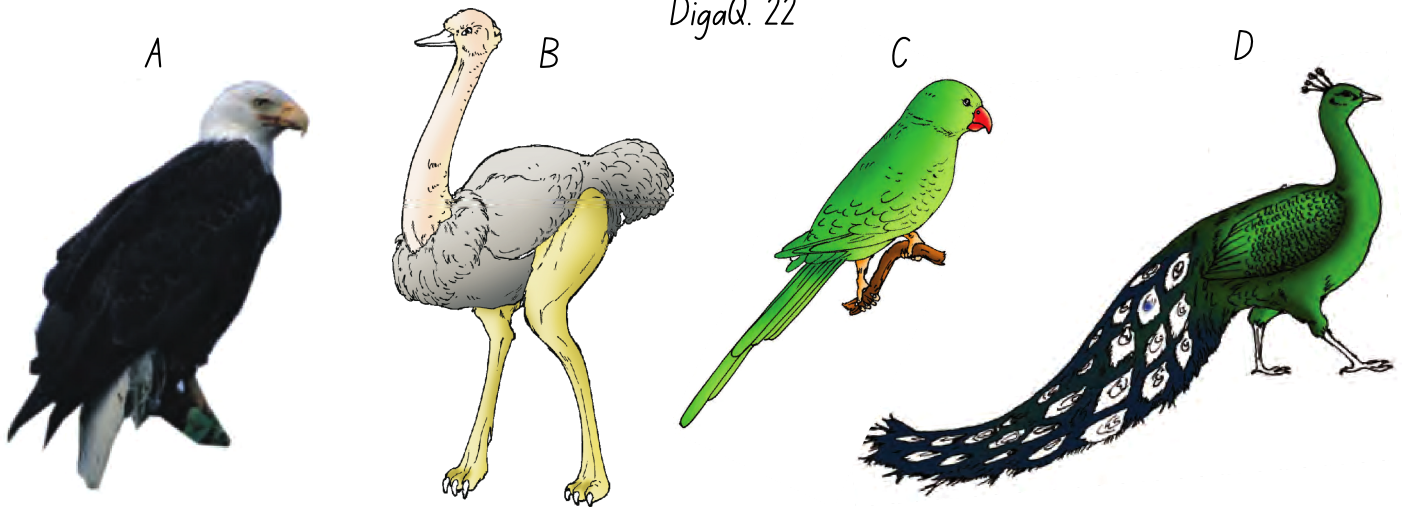
157. Reptiles are named so bcz _____
158. All reptiles are terrestrial
159. Their body is covered by _____ and _____ Skin with epidermal _____ or _____
160. Reptiles have external ear T/F
161. _____ and _____ shed their scales as _____
162. Ex (10)
163. Heart is _____ chambered, but in crocodiles it is _____ chambered (NEET II 2016)
164. They are poikilotherms, oviparous T/F (NEET 2018)



• AVES

165. Forelimbs are modified into _____
166. Hind limbs have scales and are modified for walking, swimming, clasping
167. The digestive tract have additional chambers _____ and _____
168. Skin is dry without glands except the _____ gland at the base of the tail.
169. Ex (7)
170. Pneumatic bones are present
171. Heart is _____ chambered and _____ blooded
172. Respiration is by lungs and _____ Connected to lungs supplement respiration

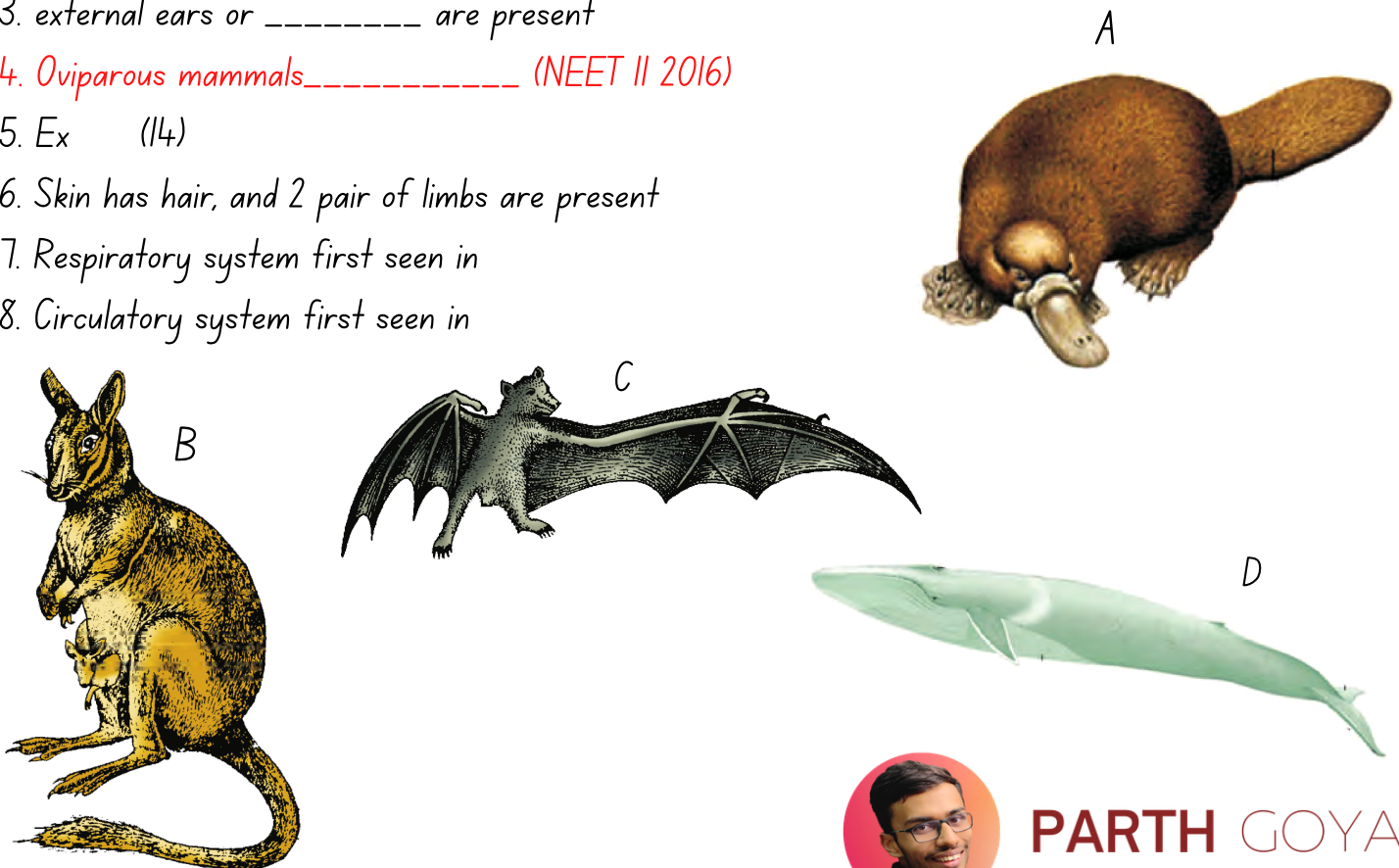
DigaQ. 22



• MAMMALIA

173. external ears or _____ are present
174. *Oviparous mammals* _____ (NEET II 2016)
175. Ex (14)
176. Skin has hair, and 2 pair of limbs are present
177. Respiratory system first seen in
178. Circulatory system first seen in

DigaQ. 23



PARTH GOYAL



ANIMAL KINGDOM



PARTH GOYAL



ANSWERS





• ANSWERS

Ans 1. True

Ans 2. Sponges (porifera) and loose cell aggregates

Ans 3. Cnidaria (coelenterates)- tissue level

- Some division of labour

- the cells performing the same function are arranged into tissues,

Ans 4. Platyhelminthes/flatworms

Ans 5. Organ system

Ans 6. True-incomplete digestive system(single opening), but have organ level

Ans 7. The cells and tissues are directly bathed in blood

Ans 8. any plane that passes through the centre does not divide them into equal halves

Ans 9. any plane passing through the central axis of the body divides the organism into two identical halves, it is called radial symmetry.

Ans 10. Coelenterates

Ans 11. Coelenterates

Ans 12. Body cavity lined by mesoderm

Ans 13. A and is present in nematoda

Ans 14. True

Ans 15. Mesoderm

Ans 16. Metameric

Ans 17. False

• PORIFERA

Ans 18. Canal

Ans 19. Ostia and osculum

Ans 20. True

Ans 21. Spongocoel

Ans 22. Intracellular

Ans 23. Spicules and spongin fibres

Ans 24. Hermaphrodite

Ans 25. Present

Ans 26. Internal and indirect (larval stage)

Ans 27. Scypha

Ans 28. Fresh water

Ans 29. Euspongia

Ans 30. Marine

Ans 31. Cnidoblast

Ans 32. Nematocyst

Ans 33. Tentacles and the body

Ans 18. Canal

Ans 19. Ostia and osculum

Ans 20. True

Ans 21. Spongocoel

Ans 22. Intracellular

Ans 23. Spicules and spongin fibres

Ans 24. Hermaphrodite

Ans 25. Present

Ans 26. Internal and indirect (larval stage)

Ans 27. Scypha

Ans 28. Fresh water

Ans 29. Euspongia

• COELENTERATA

Ans 30. Marine

Ans 31. Cnidoblast

Ans 32. Nematocyst

Ans 33. Tentacles and the body

Ans 34. Anchorage, Defense, Capturing of prey

Ans 35. Hypostome

Ans 36. Both intracellular and extracellular NOT INTERCELLULAR

Ans 37. Corals- MEANDRINA (BRAIN CORAL)

Ans 38. Sessile and cylindrical

Ans 39. Hydra and sea anemone (adamsia)

Ans 40. Umbrella and AURELIA OR JELLY FISH

Ans 41. Obelia and metagenesis NOT METASTASIS NOR METAPLASIA

Ans 42. Physalia (Portuguese man of war), Adamsia (sea anemone), Pennatula (sea pen), Gorgonia (sea fan), Meandrina (brain coral)

Ans 43. Sexually and asexually

• CTENOPHORA

Ans 44. Sea walnut and comb jellies

Ans 45. Ctenophora, echinodermata, hemichordates

Ans 46. 8, ciliated comb plates

Ans 47. Both extracellular and intracellular NOT INTERCELLULAR

Ans 48. True

Ans 49. Sexually only

Ans 50. External with indirect development

Ans 51. Porifera-internal

Ctenophora-external

Platyhelminthes-Internal

Nematoda-internal

Arthropoda-Internal

Mollusca- internal

Echino- external

Hemichordates- external

Ans 52. Pleurobrachia and ctenoplana

• PLATYHELMINTHES

Ans 53. Dorsoventrally flattened body

Ans 54. Hooks and suckers

Ans 55. Flame cells

Ans 56. False

Ans 57. High regeneration capacity

Ans 58. Taenia (tapeworm), fasciola (liver fluke)

• ASCHELMINTHES

Ans 59. Bcz their cross section is circular

Ans 60. Terrestrial, some aquatic, free living, parasitic

Ans 61. Muscular pharynx

Ans 62. True

Ans 63. Ascaris (round worm)

Wuchereria (Filaria worm) NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH FASCIOLA (LIVER FLUKE, PLATYHELMINTHES)

Ancylostoma (Hookworm)

• ANNELIDA

Ans 64. Metamerically (body surface has segments or metameres)

TRUE SEGMENTATION IN WHICH EXTERNAL SEGMENTATION CORRESPONDS TO INTERNAL SEGMENTATION and bilateral

Ans 65. Annelids

Ans 66. Aquatic

Ans 67. Lateral appendages, Parapodia

Ans 68. Dioecious

Ans 69. Monoecious

Ans 70. Annelids

Ans 71. Nephridia

Ans 72. False, ITS IS DOUBLE VENTRAL NERVE CORD NOT DORSAL NOR NOTOCHORD

• ARTHROPODA

Ans 73. 2/3

Ans 74. Chitinous exoskeleton and jointed appendages

Ans 75. Head, thorax and abdomen

Ans 76. Gills, Book gills, Book lungs, Tracheal system

Ans 77. Open

Ans 78. Eyes, antennae, statocysts (balance organs)

Ans 79. Excretion

Ans 80. Oviparous

Ans 81. Laccifer NOT LOCUSTA

Ans 82. Anopheles, culex, ades

Ans 83. Locusta



PARTH GOYAL

Ans 84. *Limulus* (king crab)

• MOLLUSCA

Ans 85. True

Ans 86. Unsegmented

Ans 87. Head, muscular foot and visceral hump

Ans 88. Soft, spongy mantle

Ans 89. Hump and mantle, gills

Ans 90. Respiratory and excretion function

Ans 91. Tentacles

Ans 92. File like rasping organ, radula

Ans 93. *Pila* (apple snail), *Pinctada* (Pearl oyster).....*Septa* (cuttlefish), *Loligo* (squid), *Octopus* (devil fish), *Aplysia* (sea hare), *Dentalium* (Tusk shell), *Chaetopleura* (chiton)

• ECHINODERMATA

Ans 94. Endoskeleton, ossicles

Ans 95. Spiny bodied

Ans 96. True

Ans 97. Lower-ventral side

Ans 98. Water vascular system NOT WATER CANAL SYSTEM NOR WATER TRANSPORT SYSTEM,

IN PORIFERA WATER TRANSPORT OR CANAL SYSTEM PRESENT, Locomotion, respiration, capture and transport of food

Ans 99. Absent

Ans 100. *Asterias* (star fish), *Echinus* (sea urchin), *Antedon* (sea lily), *Cucumaria* (sea cucumber), *Ophiura* (brittle star)

• HEMICHORDATA

Ans 101. Collar, stomochord

Ans 102. Proboscis, collar, long trunk

Ans 103. Open

Ans 104. Proboscis gland and gills

Ans 105. *Balanoglossus* and *Saccoglossus*

Ans 106. Arthropods and mollusca

Ans 107. Ctenophora, mollusca, echinodermata, hemichordata

• CHORDATA

Ans 108. 1. Notochord

2. Dorsal hollow single nerve cord

3. Paired pharyngeal gill slits

4. Post anal tail

5. Ventral heart and closed circulatory system

Ans 109. 7

Ans 110. Urochordates, cephalochordates, vertebrata

Ans 111. Urochordata and cephalochordate

Ans 112. Protochordata

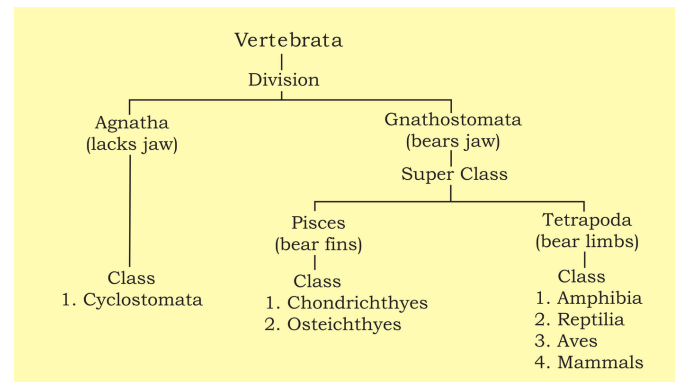
Ans 113. Only larval tail

Ans 114. *Ascidia*, *septa*, *Doliolum*

Ans 115. *Branchiostoma* (*Amphioxus* or *Lancelet*)

Ans 116. Both

Ans 117.



Cyclostomata

Ans 118. All, ecto

Ans 119. Yes

Ans 120. Scales and paired fins

Ans 121. 6-15 pair of gill slits

Ans 122. Cartilaginous

Ans 123. True



PARTH GOYAL

| S.No. | Chordates | Non-chordates |
|-------|--|--|
| 1. | Notochord present. | Notochord absent. |
| 2. | Central nervous system is dorsal, hollow and single. | Central nervous system is ventral, solid and double. |
| 3. | Pharynx perforated by gill slits. | Gill slits are absent. |
| 4. | Heart is ventral. | Heart is dorsal (if present). |
| 5. | A post-anal part (tail) is present. | Post-anal tail is absent. |

Ans 124. Marine, freshwater

Ans 125. Freshwater

Ans 126. *Petromyzon* (lamprey) and *Myxine* (hagfish)

Chondrichthyes

Ans 127. Marine

Ans 128. Ventrally

Ans 129. True

Ans 130. Absent

Ans 131. Placoid scales

Ans 132. Placoid scales, backward

Ans 133. Air bladder

Ans 134. Torpedo

Ans 135. Trygon

Ans 136. Pelvic fins

Ans 137. Viviparous REMEMBER BY CVI-
CHONDRICTHES, VIVIPAROUS,
INTERNAL FERTILISATION

Ans 138. *Scoliodon* (dog fish), *Pristis* (saw fish),
Carcharodon (great white shark),
Trygon (sting ray)

Osteichthyes

Ans 139. True

Ans 140. True

Ans 141. Terminal

Ans 142. Four, operculum

Ans 143. Ctenoid/cycloid

Ans 144. Present

Ans 145. External

Ans 146. Oviparous, Direct

Ans 147. *Exocoetus* (flying fish) - marine

Hippocampus (sea horse) - marine

Catla (Katla) - fresh water

Clarias (magur) - Freshwater

Labeo (Rohu) - freshwater

Betta (fighting fish) - aquarium

Pterophyllum (angel fish) - aquarium

Amphibia

Ans 148. False

Ans 149. Head and trunk

Ans 150. False

Ans 151. Digestive tract, reproductive tract, urinary tract

Ans 152. Skin, lungs, gills

Ans 153. *Bufo* (Toad), *Rana* (Frog), *Hyla* (Tree frog),
Salamandra (Salamander), *Ichthyophis* (Limbless
amphibia).

Ans 154. Tympanum

Ans 155. 3 chambered (2 auricle, 1 ventricle) and
cold blooded

Ans 156. True

Reptilia

Ans 157. They creep or crawl



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Ans 158. False

Ans 159. Dry and cornified skin with epidermal scales or scutes

Ans 160. False

Ans 161. Snakes and lizard, skin cast

Ans 162. Chelone (Turtle), Testudo (Tortoise),

Chameleon (Tree lizard),

Calotes (Garden lizard), Crocodilus (Crocodile),

Alligator (Alligator).

Hemidactylus (Wall lizard), Poisonous snakes – Naja (Cobra), Bungarus

(Krait), Vipera (Viper).

Ans 163. Three, four

Ans 164. True

Aves

Ans 165. wings

Ans 166. True

Ans 167. Crop and gizzard

Ans 168. Oil

Ans 169. Corvus (Crow), Columba (Pigeon), Psittacula

(Parrot), Struthio (Ostrich), Pavo (Peacock), Aptenodytes (Penguin), Neophron (Vulture).

Ans 170. True

Ans 171. 4, warm blooded

Ans 172. Air sacs

Mammalia

Ans 173. Pinnae

Ans 174. Ornithorhynchus (platypus)

Ans 175. Oviparous-Ornithorhynchus (Platypus);

Viviparous -

Macropus (Kangaroo), Pteropus (Flying fox),

Camelus (Camel), Macaca

(Monkey), Rattus (Rat), Canis (Dog), Felis (Cat),

Elephas (Elephant),

Equus (Horse), Delphinus (Common dolphin),

Balaenoptera (Blue whale),

Panthera tigris (Tiger), Panthera leo (Lion).

Ans 176. True

Ans 177. Arthropoda

Ans 178. Annelida

• DigaQs

DigaQ. 1

A – Radial symmetry

B – Bilateral symmetry

DigaQ. 2 - germinal layers X – Diploblastic

A – Mesoglea Y – Triploblastic

B – Ectoderm

C – Endoderm

D – Mesoderm

DigaQ. 3 X – Coelom

A – Coelomate Y – Pseudocoelom

B – Pseudocoelomate

C – Acoelomate

DigaQ. 4

A – Sycon

B – Euspongia

C – Spongilla

DigaQ. 5

A – Aurelia

B – Adamsia

C – outline of their body form Medusa

D – outline of their body form Polyp

DigaQ. 6 - Cnidoblast

DigaQ. 7 - Pleurobrachia



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DigaQ. 8

A – Tape worm

B – Liver fluke

DigaQ. 9

A – Male

B – Female

DigaQ. 10

A – Nereis

B – Hirudinaria

DigaQ. 11

A – Locust

B – Butterfly

C – Scorpion

D – Prawn

DigaQ. 12

A – Pila

B – Octopus

DigaQ. 13

A – Asterias

B – Ophiura

DigaQ. 14 – Balanoglossus

A – Proboscis

B – Collar

C – Trunk

DigaQ. 15 – Chordata characteristics

A – Nerve cord

B – Notochord

C – Gill slits

D – Post-anal part

DigaQ. 16 – Ascidia

DigaQ. 17 – Petromyzon

DigaQ. 18

A – Scoliodon

B – Pristis

DigaQ. 19

A – Hippocampus

B – Catla

DigaQ. 20

A – Salamandra

B – Rana

DigaQ. 21

A – Chameleon

B – Crocodilus

C – Chelone

D – Naja

DigaQ. 22

A – Neophron

B – Struthio

C – Psittacula

D – Pavo

DigaQ. 23

A – Ornithorhynchus

B – Macropus

C – Pteropus

D – Balaeoptera



Animal kingdom Examples Mnemonics

PHYLUM PORIFERA

Mnemonic: Pores All Your Sides.

Pore – Porifera, All – Spongilla, Your – Euspongia, Sides – Sycon.

PHYLUM COELENTERATA (CNIDARIA):

Mnemonic: Physics Objective exams Mein Adam Aur George Ne Pen Hide kiya.

Physics – Physalia, Objective – Obelia, Mein – Meandrina, Adam – Adamsia, Aur – Aurelia, George – Gorgonia, Ne – Cnidaria, Pen – Pennatula, Hide – Hydra.

PHYLUM PLATYHELMINTHES:

Mnemonic: Teeno ki Planning Fail hui.

Teeno – Taenia, Planning – Planaria, Fail – Fasciola

PHYLUM ASCHELMINTHES/ NEMATODA:

MNEMONIC: Annie Bechaari Aksar Reh jati hai

Annie – Ancylostoma, Bechaari – Wuchereria, Aksar – Ascaris, Reh – Rhabditis.

PHYLUM ANNELIDA:

MNEMONIC: HERO PHERE KE TIME NAHITHA.

Hero – Hirudinaria, Phere ke time – Pheretima, Nahi – Nereis.

PHYLUM ARTHROPODA:

MNEMONIC: LOLITA BOMBAY AAKAR STORE SE BUTTER PEHLE MAT LENA.

LoLita – Locusta & Limulus, Bombay – Bombax, Aakar – Apies, Store – Scorpion, Butter – Butterfly, Pehle – Palaemon, Mat – Mosquitoes (Anopheles, Culex, Aedes), Lena – Laccifer.

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA:

MNEMONIC: Phir se Octopus dekhenge, aap pehle chai pe lo.

Phir – Pinctada, Se – Sepia, Octopus, Dekhenge – Dentalium, Aap – Aplysia, Chai – Chaetopleura, Pe – Pila, Lo – Loligo

PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA:

MNEMONIC: office mein aunty asked for ek cucumber.

Office – Ophiurina, Aunty – Antedon, Asked – Asterias, Ek – Echinus, Cucumber – Cucumaria.



SCAN AND DONATE US SO THAT WE
CAN CREATE MORE SUCH QUALITY
CONTENT FOR YOU!

JUST ₹10-20 WILL BE APPRECIABLE! :)

FRIEND: TERE BIO MAI 360/360
"BIOHACK" KI VAJH SE AAYE NAA..



PARTH GOYAL